Collaboration between ECLAC and UNCTs for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Alicia Bárcena
Executive Secretary

Meeting with Resident Coordinators of Latin America and the Caribbean
ECLAC, Santiago, 17 April 2018
A year that shock the world

- Hyperglobalization backlash
  - Is the Cold War back?
  - Trade schemes fragmented by trade wars
  - Weak multilateralism: an international system with few financial regulations, with an asymmetric international tax system where tax avoidance prevails and a high degree of financialization

- Dangerous disenchantment
  - Favours few actors (firms and governments) with the greatest bargaining and market power
  - Losers and winners from globalization with increasing anger towards corruption and impunity
  - Dominance of a social conservative agenda
  - 75% are openly delinked with public institutions
Paradoxically economics is better

- Simultaneous GDP growth: 2.4% in 2016 to 3.0% in 2017 and 3.2% in 2018
- Slight improvement in world trade: 1.4% in 2016 to 4.6% in 2017) in a critical juncture due to the “risk” of a trade war
- Rise in commodity prices (14% in 2017 and a projected 5% in 2018)
- Uncertainty in relation to the normalization of monetary policy in developed countries could increase financial volatility and push up financial costs
- Effects of United States tax reform and financial and environmental deregulation on investments and international financial flows
In the region, mixed feelings

• After two years of contraction, the region returned to growth in 2017, but at a rate of just 1.2%; the projection for 2018 is 2.2%. Domestic demand will also play a part in boosting growth.

• **Private consumption** will continue to drive domestic demand. **Investment** will make a stronger contribution in 2018

• But the challenge remains of sustaining higher investment while productivity remains flat and structural gaps persist

• Poverty rates went down, between 2002 and 2014 poor went down from 233 to 168 and extreme poverty from 63 to 48 million

• Inequality prevails and grows (wealth, patrimony and incompe)

• Corruption and impunity

• 75% of people feel disenchanted with public institutions
In 2015 and 2016, the regional level of poverty and extreme poverty increased after more than a decade of reduction in most countries; LAC continuous to be the most unequal region.
2030 Agenda defines the Future we want

- Global governance to create global public goods (climate security)
- Investments in energy transition to low carbon and to green production model
- Reduce financial risks, including climate risks in investments
- Fiscal policies to combat tax avoidance and illicit funds (Tax Havens)
- Innovation and technological change for a big environmental push
The challenge of repositioning the United Nations Development system to deliver of the 2030 Agenda

1. Realigning collective support for the 2030 Agenda
2. New generation of UNCTs
3. Reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system:
4. Revamped regional approach-
5. Strategic direction, oversight and accountability for systemwide results-
6. Partnership for the 2030 Agenda-
7. A Funding Compact-
The role of Regional Commissions: 3 core functions

• **Convening function**
  – Inter-governmental platforms for policy dialogue on key issues of the sustainable development agenda jointly with AFPs of the UN system

• **Think-tank function**
  – Devising analysis and policy recommendations on the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda tailored to regional and sub-regional specificities and promoting data and statistics harmonization
  – Deepening our partnerships with the Specialized Agencies for joint regional analysis and knowledge products

• **Technical cooperation and capacity-building function**
  – Three principles: *decentralization, empowerment and accountability.*
  – Tools and platforms to UNCTs to tap directly into the expertise of the UNDS, including RECs policy frameworks
  – Capacity-building in Data and Statistics in the context of the SDGs
### ECLAC subsidiary bodies

- Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)
- Conference on Science, Innovation and ICTs of ECLAC
- Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC
- Regional Council for Planning
- Committee on South-South Cooperation
What do we do in a biennum?

Technical cooperation missions
- Over 250 publications and technical documents
  - 1,453

Training courses, workshops & seminars
- 275

Inter-governmental and expert meetings
- 280

Research, analysis and technical assistance
- Economic, social and environmental observatory (flagships)
- Source of comparable statistics and indicators
- Research and knowledge generation
- Capacity-building
- Cooperation, technical support and advisory services

Regional forums
- Multisectoral forum for dialogue and cooperation
- Regional reports
- Platform for sharing experiences and best practices
- UN Inter-agency cooperation (Regional Coordination Mechanism)

Linkage with the global agenda
- Forum of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development. Monitoring implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the SDGs, and of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- Monitoring regional implementation of the Rio+20 and Climate Change Paris agreements
- Follow-up of international conferences

Regional Challenges for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda
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ECLAC regional observatories

Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

Observatory on Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean

Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Observatory Latin America Asia Pacific

OFILAC Observatorio Fiscal de Latinoamérica y el Caribe

ORBA CEPAL Observatorio regional de banda ancha

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Programme structure of ECLAC for the biennium 2018-2019

**Economic development**
- Economic development
- Production, productivity and management
- International trade and integration

**Social development**
- Social development
- Gender affairs
- Population – Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC

**Sustainable development**
- Sustainable development and human settlements
- Natural resources and infrastructure

**Public management and statistics**
- Planning of Public Administration (ILPES)
- Statistics

**Regional and subregional activities**
- ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico (Central America, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico)
- ECLAC subregional headquarters in Port of Spain (the Caribbean)
- Support for regional and subregional integration schemes and cooperation organizations (CELAC, SICA, CARICOM)

**Country Offices**
- Bogota
- Brasilia
- Buenos Aires
- Montevideo
- Washington, D.C.

*Regional Challenges for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda*

*Alicia Bárcena*
Regional platform for data and statistics with observatories on gender equality, energy efficiency, digital technologies, infrastructure and cities

Regional South-South cooperation and a peer learning platform
The significance of the regional dimension

• Serious threats in the way global development is taking place, the global economy, trade and technology are evolving.
• Complexity and interdependency of the current global order lead to conceive development as a process that goes beyond the national dimension where economic, social and environmental challenges have to be addressed universally.
• The regional dimension is critical to the future of the UNDS: it monitors and assesses progress and gaps and brings innovative solutions.
• Matching the gap between what UNCTs needs to support the 2030 Agenda and where the expertise lies within the UNDS and empowering the RCs to directly access expertise are two critical challenges.
Six pillars for action and cooperation

1. Inter-institutional and intersectoral architecture at the highest level.
2. Building the SDGs into development plans and budgets, including investment.
5. Strengthening the regional architecture: observatories on gender equality, planning, energy.
6. Spaces for dialogue between government, business and citizens, enhancing coordination with UN system, regional entities and development banks.
The challenge of repositioning the United Nations Development system at the regional level

• Clarification of the division of labour to avoid duplication and overlap
• Clear protocol for country engagement by Secretariat entities and other non-resident agencies, to ensure that RCs are informed of all in-country development activities.
• Regional UNDGs and RCMs meetings to be held jointly or back to back, common agendas
• Strengthen participation of UNDG entities in the Regional Sustainable Development Forums
• Joint publications committee will be established to reduce duplication in knowledge products
• Explore opportunities for co-location and efficiencies
Collaboration between UNCT and RECs

• RECs analytical framework for policy making at national, subregional and regional levels
• Support countries in implementing Agenda 2030
• Normative principles
• Use of comparable data and capacities
• Integration between the three dimensions
• Participation of RECs in a new generation of UNDAFs